

German 'Reds' Cut Weimar Phone Lines

Many Rumors Current of Plots to Disrupt First Session of the Assembly

1,000 Men Police City

Seat of Government Virtually Is Transferred From Berlin: Cabinet Convened

BERLIN, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press.)—Independent Socialists interrupted telephone communication between Weimar and Eisenach and Erfurt for several hours on Monday afternoon, according to advices received by the "Tagblatt" from Weimar, where the National Assembly will meet on Thursday.

An Abene corps of 1,000 men, under command of General Merker, has arrived at Weimar and will police the city. There are official government troops, but will be assisted by the garrison of Weimar, which is loyal to the government and prepared to defend the National Assembly.

Unsettled, but constantly recurring rumors from Eisenach continue to tell of plans to oppose the work of the National Assembly. Majority Socialist members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council at Erfurt have resigned on the ground that they cannot share the responsibility for the council's present actions.

Officers in the Erfurt arsenal have refused to report for duty until weapons taken from the arsenal and distributed among civilians there have been returned.

Weimar Temporary Capital

WEIMAR, Feb. 5. (By The Associated Press.)—The process of temporarily transferring the German seat of government from Berlin to Weimar is expected to be virtually completed tomorrow, when Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Secretary, will reach here. The five members of the Cabinet and the executive officials under Chancellor Brockdorff-Rantzau arrived here early this afternoon and established quarters in the palace.

The physical difficulties accompanying the task of the temporary transfer of the government here comprise chiefly an apparent shortage of manual laborers willing to haul and carry baggage.

The city has furnished an over-supply of candidates for posts of honor, but the members of the government, on their arrival here, had to search diligently for men willing to transfer the official baggage from the station to the palace.

German Cabinet Meets

Notwithstanding this handicap, the cabinet, minus its official records and other documents, managed to hold an executive session in the Palace late in the afternoon.

The present government considers that its mandate expires with the convening of the Constituent Assembly, and its first task will be to move the immediate appointment of a new coalition government, in the organization of which party interests will be eliminated.

The Majority Socialists will hold their first party caucus on Tuesday morning. The German Democratic faction will hold its party meeting at Erfurt near here.

It is believed that the new Provisional Cabinet will be made up of Majority Socialists, Democrats and Liberals.

Berlin Whines And Threatens At Same Time

Continued from page 1.

Indefatigable insistence of the Germans upon their complete helplessness against the Western powers, as though by an astutely organized campaign to make everybody's flesh creep, about the awful Polish, and, more particularly, the Bolshevik menace in the East, is leading up to frantic appeals for efforts to reorganize all Germany's military resources.

This is the German official version, but there is another, and, as one who came to Germany not many weeks ago fully determined to feel nothing but sympathy and good will for a justly chastized but suffering people, I submit it deserves closer attention than that official tale.

Has Germany Really Lost?

As usual, it is the indiscretion of the impatient pan-Germans that affords a clue to the real minds of those who pull the wires. Simultaneously with the above semi-official tirade, the pan-German "Deutsche Zeitung," in a leading article auspiciously headed "Has Germany Really Lost the War? Symptoms of Weakness Among Western Powers," gives a different answer to the question raised at the outset.

It is a passionate appeal to set aside the prevailing dependency about Germany's international position. It holds up to scorn the cowardly policy of those who "fancy they can obtain better peace terms by ostentatious and internationally organized lamentations."

"Entente statesmen," says this writer, "have a more correct estimate of Germany's future possibilities, and assiduous attempts to represent ourselves as more beaten than we really are will not deceive the enemy, while, on the contrary, a proud and open insistence upon our unconquerable power can only contribute to settling limits to the enemy's brutal selfishness and inspiring him with fear of our coming revenge."

Calls Germany Stronger

"Let us, therefore," he proceeds, "utter the seemingly audacious conviction that, in spite of all, Germany is now stronger than ever. All the precious blood has not been shed in vain. The one thing that has been totally smashed is Russian Czarism, Russian militarism, and with it the Franco-Russian alliance. All the Khine

Make Concessions to End Labor Unrest, Says Barnes

British Peace Delegate Sees Two Basic Reasons for Present Conditions, Namely, Workers' Desire for Higher Place and Growing Power of Insurgents

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Concerning the labor outlook in Europe, The Tribune correspondent has obtained the following statement from George Barnes, one of the British plenipotentiaries to the peace conference, a member of the commission on inter-allied labor legislation, of which Samuel Gompers is president, and a labor member in Parliament for a Glasgow constituency.

"I trace the labor unrest to two things: First, the general feeling on the part of workmen that they are entitled to a better place in the scheme of things; secondly, the growing power in the last dozen years of what might be called the insurgent element in trade unions."

"Regarding the first, we are up against the inconsistency that we have in educating the people and yet failing to give them the place they naturally expected education would bring, created desires and expectations which we have not satisfied. The workman, when illiterate, accepted a place of subordination, and now, when educated, he feels the impulse of a sense of new and higher needs. He has caught glimpses of a word of leisure and refinement, from which are derived economic unrest and disturbance."

Remedy for Bolshevism

"To my mind, the final remedy for Bolshevism, so called, is the concession to labor of a better place in the scheme of things, a more elevated and an ameliorated standard of existence. I think the hours of labor must be reduced so as to give a man a chance of living his life out of the workshop, and, by better organization, link up men in workshops with trade unions on the one side and with employers' organizations on the other, so as to give a man the consciousness that he is, industrially, a human factor and not a mere cog in the wheel of the industrial machine."

"The inhumanity that makes countless thousands mourn must be eliminated from the new social industrial order."

"Regarding the second point, I think salvation lies in the government and all concerned holding as a first principle and acting up to it the full recognition of trade unionism and of duly accredited representatives of trade unions as the only spokesmen for organized labor."

Bolshevism, not all of Russian origin, have recognized and eagerly seized upon discontent in labor's ranks and fostered rebellion among the trade unions' rank and file."

Conditions Changed

"During the war the government had to recognize these rebellious elements. The time for that has gone; that way

bridgehead cannot compensate France for this loss, from the consequences of which she shall not escape."

The writer proceeds to refer, as symptoms of weakness among the self-styled victors, to England's Irish and Indian troubles. Putting in cold, cold print a sentiment which I have frequently heard expressed by Germans of all parties, the writer says: "If the French army is not quite as unwilling to wage war as our own? Could they be induced to march again if our negotiators had the courage to repudiate pre-war presumptions? The disintegration of France will become manifest soon enough."

The writer sees the ferment of decomposition at work in America, also, where it will result in a more tremendous catastrophe than in Germany.

A more cantankerous attitude, latterly adopted by the Entente, he attributes to this sense of weakness. In the renunciation by the Entente of the war against the Bolsheviks he sees a confession of military bankruptcy.

"The German negotiators should adapt their attitude to the new circumstances, because it is a fact that the Entente can no more afford a breach than can Germany herself," he says. "Germans should realize that Germany will recover all her losses almost automatically. If, as a result of future developments, the one thing needed is coming, international chaos should find Germany prepared."

Britons Will Not Free Sinn Feiners at Present

Secretary for Ireland Announces Freedom Is 'Impossible Under Circumstances'

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Reports from various sources that the members of the Sinn Fein who had been interned in England were to be released were set at naught to-day by a statement issued from the office of the Secretary for Ireland. The statement declared the Sinn Fein prisoners were not to be released "under the present circumstances."

LONDON, Feb. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced to-day that the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland were arranging for the early liberation of imprisoned Sinn Feiners. "The Dublin Evening Mail" suggests that Professor Edward De Valera, who with two other Sinn Feiners are reported to have escaped from Lincoln Prison, is going to the Paris peace conference.

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.—When the news of the escape of Professor De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, from Lincoln prison was published everybody naturally expected that he arranged the escape so as to present himself before the newly assembled Parliament and raise a dramatic scene before the necessary formality of taking the oath of allegiance was performed.

If this was his intention some detail of the apparently carefully planned es-

madness lies. The time has come for reestablishing unity and discipline in the trade union movement. It is the only way in which we can evolve order out of chaos and proceed along orderly evolutionary lines toward giving labor the place to which it is entitled.

"The present industrial upheaval did not come as a surprise; everybody had expected it; war had imposed conditions upon workers and soldiers to which they were unaccustomed, and moreover agreements between the trade unions and the government in the early days of the war had lessened the authority of trade union officials. The troubles of the last year or two and the disturbances which reached their culmination in the Glasgow riots were to some extent attributable to these causes."

War's Legacy Confusion

"The war has left us a legacy of confusion, and Great Britain is not the only nation to suffer in this respect; the troubles are of world-wide magnitude, and every civilized country is particularly affected; millions of men cannot be demobilized and replaced in a world industry organized for war without much unemployment and dislocation resulting, but I think the best brains at the service of the state are now employed in straightening out the complicated tangle with the least possible delay and with intense concern for the interest and welfare of those who served their country and civilization in the field and in the factory."

"Further, there are principles which I believe ultimately will be given the effect of state organization of and responsibility for industry, but at the present moment are unsuitable for application. We must get back into an orderly life, according to the methods we understood before the war and which are suitable to the economic and psychological atmosphere in which we lived."

Appeals for Patience

"At the same time I believe there is a more healthy spirit among both employers and employed and a disposition to apply the larger principles of national organization. I believe if men only exhibit a little patience these principles will be applied more speedily than if an attempt is made arbitrarily to thrust them into labor at this juncture."

"My final word is a most earnest appeal to all workers and all who have the interests not only of labor, but of the country and of civilization at heart to recognize the present situation and remember that only by the exercise of patience and forbearance and other mainly qualities displayed so splendidly during the war can the full fruits of victory be gathered and enjoyed. Precipitate and reckless action at this juncture may imperil all, intensify the confusion and increase the hardships which the war has imposed upon us."

We have won the war; do not let us lose peace and the fruits of victory by undisciplined agitation and riotous disorder."

One wonders what the old-time Parliamentary zealots would have thought of such a situation. The real fact remains that their detention in prison untied raises the greatest obstacle to any settlement in Ireland and seems almost an incitement to fury.

It is common talk here that Edward Shortt, former Secretary of State for Ireland, favors their release, as does Mr. McPherson, the present occupant of the office, while Lord French, Viceroy of Ireland, is popularly supposed to be pledged to that course. Nevertheless, with the active executives supposed to be favoring release, nothing is being done.

Norway Cabinet Resigns Premier Knudsen Leaves Office After Losing Control

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 5.—The Norwegian Cabinet headed by Gunnar Knudsen has resigned. The reason given is that Knudsen's party has ceased to maintain its control of Parliament. The resignation has been accepted by the King, and speculation as to the new ministry includes the possibility that H. H. Bryn, Norwegian Minister at Washington, will be named Foreign Minister.

The Norwegian Cabinet headed by Gunnar Knudsen was formed on January 29, 1918, weathered a severe storm in November, 1917, when a resolution designed to force his resignation was brought before the Norwegian Parliament, charging blunders in handling the food situation.

The best informed opinion to-night, however, is that the menace of a general strike in London is removed. Many conferences were held to-day. The Board of Trade and the Cabinet had another meeting, but there has been no marked change in the situation.

The government's quiet action in taking advantage of the King's presence in London to call a meeting of the Council to enforce under the Defence of the Realm act the same legal means to secure to the communities an electric supply as already exist to protect in a similar manner the gas and water supplies against strike measures has the full support of the general public, and, although the electric trade union at tonight's meeting to consider the changed situation reached no decision but adjourned until to-morrow, it is believed that there will be no electric power strike.

The situation on the Clyde is still improving, though there has been no general resumption of work, especially in the shipbuilding yards. There has been no need to call upon the military, as everything was quiet.

At Belfast, Lord Purvis, Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, had a long conference with representatives of the strikers. He proposed a temporary arrangement of work for fifty-four hours weekly, with overtime paid for all work exceeding forty-seven hours, pending a complete settlement, for which he agrees to call a conference with the strikers concerned. It is probable that a decision on this proposal will be reached to-morrow.

Early Collapse of Strike Is Predicted

By British Leader

"The present labor troubles in England are the work of pacifists, defeatists and labor politicians whom the working people of England overwhelmingly repudiated at the last general elections. The real workers of England are not back of them. These strikers will collapse as suddenly as they developed. It would not surprise me to read in The Tribune to-morrow morning that all was nearly quiet again."

Thus Thomas Chambers, general treasurer of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Hotel McAlpin last evening described the British strike situation.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the National Maritime Board of Great Britain, the English equivalent of the National War Labor Board, and he served as a member of Lloyd George's commission to investigate the causes of labor unrest in England in 1917.

Has No Real Leaders

"The real labor movement and the real labor leaders of England, the men who really represent the workers, are not in this thing and are in no way responsible for it," said he. "The men who are in it, the so-called leaders, are for the most part men who have been fighting the real labor movement and trying to break up the recognized unions, who when the war broke out were pacifists and pro-German, who, when conscription came, became conscientious objectors, and who, following the Russian collapse, became defeatists and advocates of Bolshevism."

The trouble in the London tubes is the result of a personal quarrel between James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, and a member of Parliament, and Derby and James Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive Drivers' and Firemen's Union.

On the Clyde the trouble is fostered by the Bolshevik pacifist element.

British Cabinet Forbids Strike By Electricians

Continued from page 1.

offices, have joined the ranks of the malcontents, while the dockers at Liverpool and Glasgow announce that they will refuse to export whiskey because of the insufficient supply of it in this country. In the meantime it is patent that the mass of the population wonders what the next fantastic development will be.

Cooks and Waiters Quit

On Tuesday a sympathetic strike in the great Chelsea generating station stopped the District Railway. This was the Londoners' last hope. Everybody turned pedestrian. The majority thereby acquired a terrific loss of appetite. Thereupon the cooks and waiters in most of the principal hotels, including the Carlton, Ritz, Claridge's, Berkeley and Waldorf, promptly downed dishes and joined the strike, demanding an eight-hour day and abolition of the tip pooling system.

Forty-eight out of fifty cooks in the Ritz Hotel struck. The remaining two, aided by four head waiters, worked valiantly to supply their patrons with a breakfast consisting of eggs, rolls and coffee.

Dinner parties arranged for last night by the American and Japanese ambassadors were promptly cancelled.

Hotel directors and elevator attendants came to the rescue of the depleted staff at Claridge's and managed to find food for the hotel guests. The Savoy and Berkeley, by similarly improvising, just managed to carry on. But large restaurants like Romano's, Scott's and the Monaco were mostly closed entirely. Those that remained open informed their customers that it was necessary to return to the simple life, as only the plainest fare was available. Several clubs and some hotels already have conceded to the waiters' demands and the strikers are likely to win everywhere.

Railway Clerks May Strike

All the clerical staffs and station masters of the railways throughout Great Britain are likely to leave their work at any moment now.

There is a strong feeling in London that the government should take over the urban transit lines and run them with voluntary labor recruited from soldiers.

William J. Webb, secretary of the electricians' union, said to-day: "We have taken an entirely unselfish viewpoint. The electricians are mainly impressed by the fact that there are 500,000 men and women at unemployment in Great Britain as a consequence of demobilization and the stoppage of war work. They are determined to recognize the present situation and employment. They never will be industrial peace until there is state legislation limiting the hours of the working week. Our quarrel is with the government, not with the workers in London, in Belfast and on the Clyde."

William J. Webb, secretary of the electricians' union, said to-day: "We have taken an entirely unselfish viewpoint. The electricians are mainly impressed by the fact that there are 500,000 men and women at unemployment in Great Britain as a consequence of demobilization and the stoppage of war work. They are determined to recognize the present situation and employment. They never will be industrial peace until there is state legislation limiting the hours of the working week. Our quarrel is with the government, not with the workers in London, in Belfast and on the Clyde."

On the Clyde the trouble is fostered by the Bolshevik pacifist element. In Belfast, the injection of the Sinn Fein touch is enough to doom the strike movement."

Bolsheviki Release Swiss Will Permit Minister and Staff to Leave Russia

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Soviet government, has withdrawn his opposition to the departure from Russia of Eduard Oiler, the Swiss Minister at Moscow, and a telegram to that effect has just been received from the Bolshevik government, according to Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris."

The entire question will be the risk business before the new Parliament which met Tuesday, but confidence is not great in its power to ameliorate matters. The general opinion of the public seems to be that the only cure for the unrest is to allow the flames to burn themselves out.

4,000 Army Mechanics Refuse to Go on Duty In Shops Near London

LONDON, Feb. 5. (By The Associated Press).—More than 4,000 mechanics of the Royal Army Service Corps have refused to go on duty in shops adjoining London. They contend that their contract with the government as soldiers is at an end and demand that they be demobilized and engaged as civilians to continue the work or be given the same pay that civilians would earn.

The best informed opinion to-night, however, is that the menace of a general strike in London is removed. Many conferences were held to-day. The Board of Trade and the Cabinet had another meeting, but there has been no marked change in the situation.

The government's quiet action in taking advantage of the King's presence in London to call a meeting of the Council to enforce under the Defence of the Realm act the same legal means to secure to the communities an electric supply as already exist to protect in a similar manner the gas and water supplies against strike measures has the full support of the general public, and, although the electric trade union at tonight's meeting to consider the changed situation reached no decision but adjourned until to-morrow, it is believed that there will be no electric power strike.

The situation on the Clyde is still improving, though there has been no general resumption of work, especially in the shipbuilding yards. There has been no need to call upon the military, as everything was quiet.

At Belfast, Lord Purvis, Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, had a long conference with representatives of the strikers. He proposed a temporary arrangement of work for fifty-four hours weekly, with overtime paid for all work exceeding forty-seven hours, pending a complete settlement, for which he agrees to call a conference with the strikers concerned. It is probable that a decision on this proposal will be reached to-morrow.

Early Collapse of Strike Is Predicted

By British Leader

"The present labor troubles in England are the work of pacifists, defeatists and labor politicians whom the working people of England overwhelmingly repudiated at the last general elections. The real workers of England are not back of them. These strikers will collapse as suddenly as they developed. It would not surprise me to read in The Tribune to-morrow morning that all was nearly quiet again."

Thus Thomas Chambers, general treasurer of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Hotel McAlpin last evening described the British strike situation.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the National Maritime Board of Great Britain, the English equivalent of the National War Labor Board, and he served as a member of Lloyd George's commission to investigate the causes of labor unrest in England in 1917.

Has No Real Leaders

"The real labor movement and the real labor leaders of England, the men who really represent the workers, are not in this thing and are in no way responsible for it," said he. "The men who are in it, the so-called leaders, are for the most part men who have been fighting the real labor movement and trying to break up the recognized unions, who when the war broke out were pacifists and pro-German, who, when conscription came, became conscientious objectors, and who, following the Russian collapse, became defeatists and advocates of Bolshevism."

The trouble in the London tubes is the result of a personal quarrel between James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, and a member of Parliament, and Derby and James Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive Drivers' and Firemen's Union.

On the Clyde the trouble is fostered by the Bolshevik pacifist element.

In Belfast, the injection of the Sinn Fein touch is enough to doom the strike movement."

Bolshevik Release Swiss Will Permit Minister and Staff to Leave Russia

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Soviet government, has withdrawn his opposition to the departure from Russia of Eduard Oiler, the Swiss Minister at Moscow, and a telegram to that effect has just been received from the Bolshevik government, according to Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris."

The entire question will be the risk business before the new Parliament which met Tuesday, but confidence is not great in its power to ameliorate matters. The general opinion of the public seems to be that the only cure for the unrest is to allow the flames to burn themselves out.

4,000 Army Mechanics Refuse to Go on Duty In Shops Near London

LONDON, Feb. 5. (By The Associated Press).—More than 4,000 mechanics of the Royal Army Service Corps have refused to go on duty in shops adjoining London. They contend that their contract with the government as soldiers is at an end and demand that they be demobilized and engaged as civilians to continue the work or be given the same pay that civilians would earn.

The best informed opinion to-night, however, is that the menace of a general strike in London is removed. Many conferences were held to-day. The Board of Trade and the Cabinet had another meeting, but there has been no marked change in the situation.

The government's quiet action in taking advantage of the King's presence in London to call a meeting of the Council to enforce under the Defence of the Realm act the same legal means to secure to the communities an electric supply as already exist to protect in a similar manner the gas and water supplies against strike measures has the full support of the general public, and, although the electric trade union at tonight's meeting to consider the changed situation reached no decision but adjourned until to-morrow, it is believed that there will be no electric power strike.

There has been no need to call upon the military, as everything was quiet.

At Belfast, Lord Purvis, Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, had a long conference with representatives of the strikers. He proposed a temporary arrangement of work for fifty-four hours weekly, with overtime paid for all work exceeding forty-seven hours, pending a complete settlement, for which he agrees to call a conference with the strikers concerned. It is probable that a decision on this proposal will be reached to-morrow.

Early Collapse of Strike Is Predicted

By British Leader

"The present labor troubles in England are the work of pacifists, defeatists and labor politicians whom the working people of England overwhelmingly repudiated at the last general elections. The real workers of England are not back of them. These strikers will collapse as suddenly as they developed. It would not surprise me to read in The Tribune to-morrow morning that all was nearly quiet again."

Thus Thomas Chambers, general treasurer of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Hotel McAlpin last evening described the British strike situation.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the National Maritime Board of Great Britain, the English equivalent of the National War Labor Board, and he served as a member of Lloyd George's commission to investigate the causes of labor unrest in England in 1917.

Has No Real Leaders

"The real labor movement and the real labor leaders of England, the men who really represent the workers, are not in this thing and are in no way responsible for it," said he. "The men who are in it, the so-called leaders, are for the most part men who have been fighting the real labor movement and trying to break up the recognized unions, who when the war broke out were pacifists and pro-German, who, when conscription came, became conscientious objectors, and who, following the Russian collapse, became defeatists and advocates of Bolshevism."

The trouble in the London tubes is the result of a personal quarrel between James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, and a member of Parliament, and Derby and James Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive Drivers' and Firemen's Union.

On the Clyde the trouble is fostered by the Bolshevik pacifist element.

In Belfast, the injection of the Sinn Fein touch is enough to doom the strike movement."

Bolshevik Release Swiss Will Permit Minister and Staff to Leave Russia

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Soviet government, has withdrawn his opposition to the departure from Russia of Eduard Oiler, the Swiss Minister at Moscow, and a telegram to that effect has just been received from the Bolshevik government, according to Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris."

The entire question will be the risk business before the new Parliament which met Tuesday, but confidence is not great in its power to ameliorate matters. The general opinion of the public seems to be that the only cure for the unrest is to allow the flames to burn themselves out.

4,000 Army Mechanics Refuse to Go on Duty In Shops Near London

LONDON, Feb. 5. (By The Associated Press).—More than 4,000 mechanics of the Royal Army Service Corps have refused to go on duty in shops adjoining London. They contend that their contract with the government as soldiers is at an end and demand that they be demobilized and engaged as civilians to continue the work or be given the same pay that civilians would earn.

The best informed opinion to-night, however, is that the menace of a general strike in London is removed. Many conferences were held to-day. The Board of Trade and the Cabinet had another meeting, but there has been no marked change in the situation.

The government's quiet action in taking advantage of the King's presence in London to call a meeting of the Council to enforce under the Defence of the Realm act the same legal means to secure to the communities an electric supply as already exist to protect in a similar manner the gas and water supplies against strike measures has the full support of the general public, and, although the electric trade union at tonight's meeting to consider the changed situation reached no decision but adjourned until to-morrow, it is believed that there will be no electric power strike.

The situation on the Clyde is still improving, though there has been no general resumption of work, especially in the shipbuilding yards. There has been no need to call upon the military, as everything was quiet.

At Belfast, Lord Purvis, Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, had a long conference with representatives of the strikers. He proposed a temporary arrangement of work for fifty-four hours weekly, with overtime paid for all work exceeding forty-seven hours, pending a complete settlement, for which he agrees to call a conference with the strikers concerned. It is probable that a decision on this proposal will be reached to-morrow.

Early Collapse of Strike Is Predicted

By British Leader

"The present labor troubles in England are the work of pacifists, defeatists and labor politicians whom the working people of England overwhelmingly repudiated at the last general elections. The real workers of England are not back of them. These strikers will collapse as suddenly as they developed. It would not surprise me to read in The Tribune to-morrow morning that all was nearly quiet again."

Thus Thomas Chambers, general treasurer of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Hotel McAlpin last evening described the British strike situation.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the National Maritime Board of Great Britain, the English equivalent of the National War Labor Board, and he served as a member of Lloyd George's commission to investigate the causes of labor unrest in England in 1917.

Has No Real Leaders

"The real labor movement and the real labor leaders of England, the men who really represent the workers, are not in this thing and are in no way responsible for it," said he. "The men who are in it, the so-called leaders, are for the most part men who have been fighting the real labor movement and trying to break up the recognized unions, who when the war broke out were pacifists and pro-German, who, when conscription came, became conscientious objectors, and who, following the Russian collapse, became defeatists and advocates of Bolshevism."

The trouble in the London tubes is the result of a personal quarrel between James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, and a member of Parliament, and Derby and James Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive Drivers' and Firemen's Union.

On the Clyde the trouble is fostered by the Bolshevik pacifist element.